

Globe Pocket Calendar.						
APRIL 1891						
M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MOON'S PHASES
2 A.M. 1.30
8 P.M. 1.30
15 P.M. 8.40
24 P.M. 2.40

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If every reader of this issue, whether or not he or she is a subscriber, will send a list of 10 or a dozen names of persons in his or her neighborhood, THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be thankful. We will send a sample copy free to each. Write names on a postal card and address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

I believe there is no way, that no love, no life ever goes from us: it goes as He sent, it goes as you again, deeper, and closer, and surer, to be with us always, even to the end of the world.—George MacDonald.

EX-GOV. BOUTWELL ON SILVER.

The reunion of the veteran Republicans last Wednesday was a very interesting affair, since the life of their party spans the great transition period in our national destiny. As might have been expected, too, the veterans were more given to plain speaking than is usually the case with young men having an eye to present and future politics rather than to history.

Especially was this the case of ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, who, though a loyal Republican, took occasion to shatter some of the current delusions with regard to silver. "The opinion that we are upon a gold basis in this country," said Mr. Boutwell, "is a simple delusion, and there is no foundation for it whatever. We are upon a silver basis already."

This is a pretty frank admission, but when Mr. BOUTWELL shows that there are only a trifle more than 100,000,000 gold dollars produced in the whole world, but more than \$80,000,000 of which can be used as currency, the statement is not surprising. "Therefore," continues Mr. BOUTWELL, "the idea of putting the United States, Great Britain and Germany all upon a gold basis is a most suicidal policy and would destroy the business of this country, if it did not destroy the business of England and Germany as well. We are upon a silver basis, and upon that basis we must remain."

Mr. BOUTWELL also brushes away another current delusion with regard to silver; viz., that there is something in this metal that makes it by nature inferior to gold. He shows that for a quarter of a century in this country the silver dollar was worth more than the gold. In 1860 a silver dollar would buy all the gold there was in a gold dollar and four cents over. It is not true, then, as many people have been led to believe, that silver alone fluctuates in value. Gold is just as unstable in value as silver, and, as a matter of fact, it has fluctuated more than the white metal.

We are not trying to intimate in all this that Mr. Boutwell is not sympathetic with free coinage, at any rate not beyond the product of our own mines. But he displays the commendable fairness of giving due credit to silver as having an established and permanent status as the real basis of the currency of the people. For the rest he believes that through international treaty the ratio of value between the two metals can be so fixed as to secure the stability of values.

Mr. BOUTWELL sets a good example to some of the goldstandard Republican orators, in that he is willing to tell the truth about silver manfully, and makes no attempt to depreciate it unfairly by misrepresentation and abuse.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE FARMERS.

The Commercial Congress of the Western Agricultural and Mining States, now in session in Kansas City, embraces too powerful a circle of voting strength to be ignored by even the President, and hence Mr. HARRISON could do no less than return an elaborate reply to the invitation extended to him to be present.

In his efforts to make some sort of a plausible showing of his attitude towards the farmers the President rather humorously falls back upon the "cheap corn" argument. The substance of his argument is that protection, by producing good wages, enables the mechanic and operative to pay the farmer good prices for his produce in a home market. Of course, the great economic wrong pronounced by Jax Groux is implied in this statement, viz., that as food relative to wages becomes dear, people will continue to eat less, the natural minimum being starvation.

"A coat may be too cheap as well as corn," remarks the President. This terrible sawdust is meant as a reminder that cheap corn makes a cheap farmer, and that the policy which makes a dear coat makes a dear farmer. Therefore, if the farmer would have dear corn he must stand by the dear coat. In other words, we must be happy together, and can only be saved through high protection and high prices all around.

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The debate between ROSWELL G. HOAR of Michigan and THOMAS G. STANHAM of New York in Fremont Temple was at least as entertaining as any of the other work developed in an atmosphere of refreshing

currency to go with it. Otherwise, under the recognized elementary principles of political economy, Mr. HARRISON's dear coats and dear corn become dear and a delusion. It is in this matter that the Western farmer perceives him and his party to be wholly illogical and dishonest, and that reconciliation between them is impossible. To the extent that the farmers' movement grows stronger is the doom of the Republican party in 1892 more and more clearly foreshadowed. The only JOSHUA in sight is Mr. BLAINE with his reciprocity tonic.

1892.
Mr. WATTERSON's predictions regarding the politics of 1892 could not fail to be extremely interesting. The Kentucky editor is a veteran observer, and has exceptional opportunities for feeling the pulse of politics. He expresses his opinions in the most positive way, admitting no possibility of mistake.

The Republican candidate, Mr. WATTERSON, will be HARRISON. He regards this as settled beyond all question. Had RYAN's last programme been successful it might have been RYAN, but the ex-autocrat is now a ruined man politically. As for BLAINE, his only grip upon public life is dependent upon the personal favor of HARRISON, who is not the man to tolerate a possible rival near him in the cabinet. The fact that Mr. BLAINE remains at the head of the foreign office is conclusive evidence that Mr. HARRISON has no intention of making him a candidate, and that he will turn all his great influence to aid in the re-nomination of the President.

The Democratic candidate, Mr. WATTERSON, says, cannot be pointed out with so much certainty. It will be either CLEVELAND or an unknown. It will not be HILL. Possibly the latter may be able to defeat the nomination of the ex-president, but in that case it would be extremely bad politics to nominate the man responsible for this defeat; for that would draw down upon his head the special wrath of Mr. CLEVELAND's zealous friends. Some third person would be an absolute necessity.

Mr. WATTERSON thinks that HILL has been as shrewd as BLAINE might have played the same role with CLEVELAND. BLAINE is playing with HARRISON, obtaining for himself the leadership of CLEVELAND's next administration and a clear field for the succession. It is now too late for this, the Kentucky editor thinks. Possibly his unfavorable opinion of Gov. HILL's prospects may be influenced somewhat by the personal difficulty he had with the New York executive about the letter that never came.

Well, we shall see what we shall see.

THE TARIFF AND THE WOOLGROWERS.

It was long ago argued, and the argument still remains unrefuted, that protection in the long run serves to depress an industry rather than to advance it. A very plain illustration of this fact is seen in the decline of the price of domestic wool, due to the growing neglect of this industry under a ruling which has steadily served to encourage indolence and carelessness on the part of the home wool grower.

As shown in a paper recently read by Mr. TEMPLETON, an eminent English expert on wool culture, this industry is approaching perfection in Australia. A sheep ranch having 50,000 sheep is quite common in that country, and farms are described which have from 15,000 to 20,000 breeding ewes. In New South Wales the density of the sheep population is 140 to 1 animals to the square mile.

The total value of the world's net product of wool is 1,000,000,000 pounds per annum, and of this 55 per cent. comes from Australia, while the Argentine Republic exports 20 per cent. As a matter of fact the sheep zone of the Southern Hemisphere export nearly 95 per cent. of the world's wool product sent abroad.

Against these heavy natural advantages it is attempted to stimulate the American wool grower by a protective duty. The effect has been quite the contrary. For many years the imports of Australian wool amounted to only 25,000 or 30,000 bales per annum. Since the McKinley tariff went into effect last October the importations of this wool have reached 42,000 bales.

The fact is that the American wool grower, relying upon the tariff to protect him against competition and keep out foreign wool, has grown careless. His sheep are not so well fed and cared for as formerly, and the fleeces are not so well protected from extraneous matter. The result is a deteriorated product and a decline in price. It is believed that before the end of the year 65,000 bales of the current Australian clip will have reached this country.

The New England woolen manufacturer, thrown back upon the Australian market in order to keep up the quality of his goods, is therefore faced for the failure of the American wool grower to keep up his stock, the fine being, of course, charged over finally to the great body of consumers.

This is one of the ways in which protection serves to injure and depress home industry. It is not the most natural thing in the world that it should so operate?

EDITORIAL POINTS.

On the 27th of this month the United States Supreme Court will take up the consideration of the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff law. Should the recalcitrant colored people among other things, a "cheap coat" argument. The substance of his argument is that protection, by producing good wages, enables the mechanic and operative to pay the farmer good prices for his produce in a home market. Of course, the great economic wrong pronounced by Jax Groux is implied in this statement, viz., that as food relative to wages becomes dear, people will continue to eat less, the natural minimum being starvation.

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honesty, being out of all proportion versus the other side. Men who are not square upon extremes have at least the advantage of being able to talk business without apologizing for their positions.

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The Globe Protects Its Subscribers from Another Trick, and Helps Them to Beautify Their Homes.

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No orders will be received unless the subscriber has sent for samples and selected a pattern, or patterns. To receive samples every subscriber must send 5 cents to prepay postage on samples.

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PROPAGATION BY GRAFTING.

To the Editor of The Weekly Globe:
I have an orchard of a hundred Hyslop and Transcendent crabapple trees, 10 years old. As the fruit is small and the trees are probably grafted, I would like to know if any other kind of apple or any other fruit? If so, would you please send me a list of the names of the trees and the price of the grafts?

Grafting is the insertion of a scion of one species, or variety, on the stem or branch of another, which is called the stock. Fruit trees that are grafted come into a bearing in three or four years, whereas those that are propagated by seed take from ten to twenty years to come into bearing.

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IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING THE COMPOSITION OF SOILS.

The Need of Experiments to Determine What Fertilizers to Apply.

How Air, Water and Heat Affect Soil Elements—How Cultivation Varies, Etc.

If land is unproductive, and a system of ameliorating it is to be attempted, the sure method is by determining the cause of its sterility, which must necessarily depend upon some defect in the constitution of the soil, which may easily be discovered by chemical analysis.

Some lands of apparent good texture are yet sterile in a high degree, and common observation and common practice afford no means of ascertaining the cause of the moving the effect. The application of chemical tests in such cases is obvious; for the soil must contain some noxious principle, which may be easily discovered by chemical analysis.

Are any of the salts of iron present? They may be decomposed by lime. Is there an excess of siliceous sand? The system of improvement must depend on the application of clay and calcareous matter. Is there a defect of calcareous matter? The remedy is obvious. Is an excess of vegetable matter indicated? It may be removed by liming. That a particular mixture of the elements is to be supplied by manure.

Peat earth of a certain consistence and composition is an excellent manure; but there are some varieties of peat which contain a very large amount of the element of ter to be absolutely poisonous to plants. Nothing can be more simple than the chemical operation for determining the nature and the probable uses of a substance of this kind.

If the organs of plants be submitted to chemical analysis it is found that there are almost infinite diversity of form depends upon different arrangements and combinations of a very few elements; and more than seven or eight belong to them, and these constitute the greatest part of their organized matter; and, according to the manner in which the elements are disposed, alter the different properties of the products of vegetation, whether employed as food, or for other purposes and wants of life.

The great use of the soil is to afford support to the plant, to enable it to fix its roots, and to derive nourishment by its tubes, slowly and gradually, from the soluble and dissolved substances mixed with the earth. That a particular mixture of the elements is to be supplied by manure.

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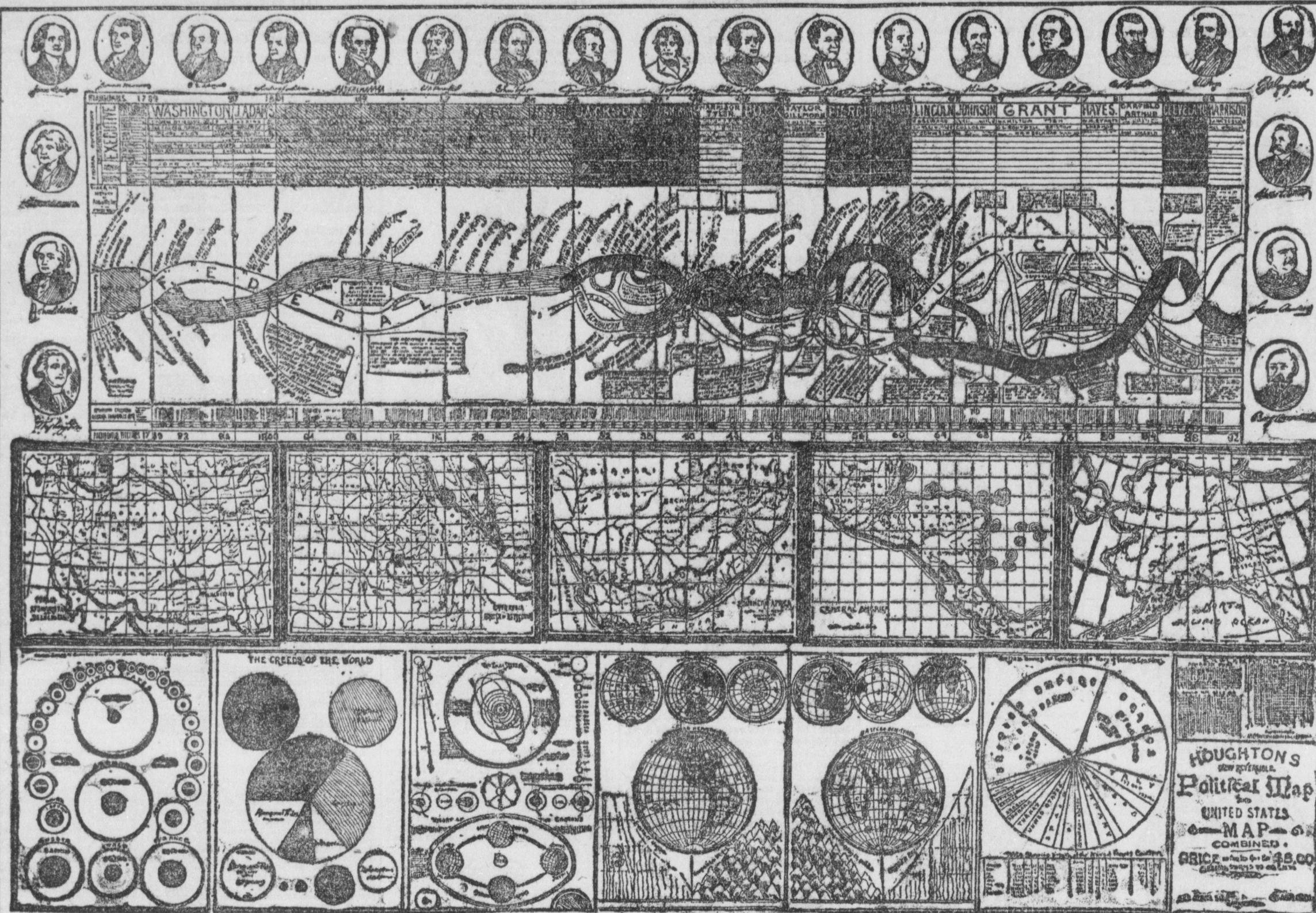
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THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

A PRETTY LEGHORN.



Mr. Astor and the Rest of Us.
[Rehearsal Sunday Herald.]
Teacher—Freddy, how is the earth divided?
Freddy—Between them that's got it and them that want it.

She Very Easily Becomes One.
[Athenian Globe.]
If it were not for the crane she wears on her bonnet, it would be impossible to distinguish a young widow from a young bride.

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMING INTO PORT.

How a European Ship Feels Her Way Up Harbor.

Health Officers and Customs Inspectors Climb Aboard.

On the Scythia with Note and Sketch Book.

FF Deer Island, just as the sun sank behind the Blue Hills and threw its last kiss at the gilded dome of the State House, a stately ship glided through the narrow strait Sunday evening.

Her deck was thronged with an eager crowd whose faces were lit up with the promise of a glimpse of the land of promise, whether they were come to live and die, or to visit and return.

Not a few had been driven from their homes on account of their religious views, others from their political opinions, and many from sheer starvation.

They came from all parts of the European continent, and from Great Britain and Ireland. It was a glorious evening, and the harbor was as calm as a mill pond. They stood in groups, they promenade by twos and threes along the deck, while children gam-

COMING TO HER UNCLE SAM.

I was informed of the fact by the ship's surgeon, that a Russian woman, who had been pointed out to me. When they came to the examination I ordered them to stand on the deck, and the Russian woman, who had been pointed out to me, came forward and stood on the deck.

They were all dressed in the most elegant and fashionable manner, and they were all of the most noble and generous spirits. They were all of the most noble and generous spirits.

When the festivities were at their height word was passed along the deck that the doctor had put off from the quarantine station at Deer Island, and orders to clear away for and let go the anchor were given from the bridge. Immediately the rattle of the chain in the "eye" was heard and the good, staunch ship Scythia of the Czar came to a stand, and her engines stopped for the first time since leaving Queenstown.

Swiftly the doctor's boat, rowed by four

brawny prisoners of the island, drew near, and, as it came alongside, there was a general stampede of passengers to the rail, and every port-hole framed a face. A line was thrown to the boat's crew, a ladder dropped over the side, and in a few moments Dr. R. E. Darrah, the assistant port physician, leaped over the rail, and was cordially received by the ship's physician, K. A. Satchwell, and his fellow-officers.

After the usual formalities Dr. Darrah declared that it was too late for him to undertake to examine the passengers that evening, and that instead he would remain on board until sunrise the following morning, and begin business at 6 o'clock.

Thanks to pure water, excellent ventilation, good food, and a painstaking ship physician, the passengers of the Scythia were all in fine fettle; no smallpox, smallpox, scarlet fever, or any other disease, contagious or otherwise, had developed in a single passenger during the 10-day trip.

Dr. Matheson had, however, found it absolutely necessary to insure the admission of certain of the immigrants by the port physician, to perform 91 vaccinations.

"Sometimes we find passengers who are utterly refuse to be vaccinated by the surgeon," said Dr. Darrah, "but those cases are very rare. It was only a few weeks ago, however, that I found eight passengers who had refused to be thus operated upon."

THEY'LL BE CITIZENS BY AND BY.

huddled in all corners with marbles and such toys as the ship afforded. Forward of the bridge, upon which stood Capt. Cooper of Pilot boat 5, and who had safely piloted the craft for the last 45 miles of her journey, were gathered the young folks. They were of all nationalities. Every one of them knew how to dance, and to the strains of the concertina and violin, played alternately, they danced right merrily. The way in which the young folks danced was a caution. As one tripping couple dropped from exhaustion others took their places, and the "concertina" went on forever, stimulated by frequent liquid refreshment.

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every climate, and all appeared happy. To them the voyage had been a new experience, but from the doctor's report it would seem that they had stood it bravely, and were decidedly the merriest on board the steamer. Unlike the married men and women with families, they had no care. From the steerage the doctor led the way to the intermediate, and thence to the dispensary. This is an apothecary store on a small scale, but the writer was assured that nothing was lacking, either in instrument or drugs, for the most serious case of sickness or accident. Here several patients who were recovering from sea sickness were found.

There was little sleep on board the Scythia that night, so anxious were all to get a glimpse of the harbor at daylight. Long before the sun came up many were already waiting for the doctor to make the official inspection, which was rendered extremely light by the general good health of the passengers.

It was 5 o'clock when Dr. Darrah came on deck, and as all the passengers had been gathered for his work was immediately begun, the doctor taking a position on the port side, with the ship's physician, several officers and an interpreter to assist him. Then the motley crowd slowly filed past the official group. Men with a few weeks' growth of beard and women who had not seen a comb in a long time were typical figures among them.

The first in the line was a big six-foot son of a Russian man, who was about a year and a half taller. He passed, not so with the second man. He was a Russian, too, of small stature, with a friendly look. He was ordered to strip off his coat, and until the doctor was convinced that he had been properly vaccinated was allowed to pass. He can no doubt be found on Hanover st., my Saturday night benefactor, with a tray of collar buttons and suspenders.

And so they passed along, each being subjected to a sharp scrutiny from the physician. It took just 25 minutes to pass the 843, and the anchor having been "broken" during the examination, the steamer was ordered to get under way, and the health physician left the steamer to return to quarantine on the Putnam. But how the health physician left the steamer to return to quarantine on the Putnam. But how the health physician left the steamer to return to quarantine on the Putnam.

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Swiftly the doctor's boat, rowed by four

Who sent for you?

Who are you going to work for?

How much money have you?

These questions, and many others, have all to be answered to the satisfaction of the official, according to the emigration law. If a passenger betrays the least hesitation he is put back for further examination, and if it is found that he is likely to become a burden on the country, or has come here under contract, he is turned over to the ship's officers, who are compelled to take him back from whence he came.

But all the Scythia passengers passed muster, and immediately they set foot on the dock rushed off to claim their baggage, which was being unloaded by the stewards. Securing their belongings there they felt free to go their way whither they pleased. Says the custom officer, "I must see what you have got in there."

The man looks down at his box in a disconsolate manner and finally replies: "It took me two whole hours to fasten up my box. This matters not to the official, he must look in and examine the contents. But after only a casual glance at the inside he puts his mark on the lid with a piece of chalk. At last the passenger with his belongings is free to go, and he walks from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and pick up a living as best he may."

New York, April 17.—Senator William E. Chandler, Chairman of the Senate committee on immigration, is in New York.

He told a Tribune reporter, who saw him yesterday, that the committee has authority to make an investigation before the next Congress meets, and that he has come here to find out whether there is any need of taking testimony in reference to the misconduct of steamship companies.

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LAWS MUST BE ENFORCED.

Senator Chandler Reviews Immigration Situation.

He Considers the Present Restrictions Very Efficient.

"This Italian Incident Draws the Lines Closer Than Before."

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He told a Tribune reporter, who saw him yesterday, that the committee has authority to make an investigation before the next Congress meets, and that he has come here to find out whether there is any need of taking testimony in reference to the misconduct of steamship companies.

"Necessary," said the senator, "I shall get a subcommittee, or the whole committee, together for that purpose. But I don't think it will be necessary, for I think the steamship companies have come to a realization of the fact that the law must be obeyed, and if they allow immigrants to land who have no right to land, or refuse to take back immigrants when they are required to take back, they will soon have penalties and obstacles piled upon them that will compel them to obey."

Speaking of the new immigration law Senator Chandler said:

"The present law defines more accurately the classes of immigrants that are to be excluded, and it expressly requires a more stringent and special investigation of cases of assisted immigrants—those who have been promised money and other inducements by agents of the steamship companies. It will make the Steamship Companies Stop the Abuse of which they are guilty in bringing in people just to get the passage money."

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immigration entirely from this side, without making some provision for restriction or investigation in European countries?

"That was considered fully. About half a dozen bills were introduced requiring immigrants to bring certificates from the consuls. Very few congressmen, however, were willing to make that a compulsory requirement."

"This Italian incident has created a sentiment more favorable to stringent immigration laws than existed before, but whether when December comes, the majority of congressmen will be willing to make the law more stringent, or whether they are now or to make any new machinery, like the compulsory requirement of a consular certificate, is doubtful."

But different bodies are passing resolutions on the subject, and undoubtedly, where there were about a dozen bills introduced in the last Congress, there will be two dozen in the next, and they will all come to the two committees."

Popular Arrivals.

(New York Weekly.)

Stranger—I understand that the city people who have country residences in this section are very popular with the rural neighbors.

Native—Yes, indeed. Dumbdum fools you ever see. Anybody kin cheat you.

How a Student Makes Money.

DEAR READERS—I am able to pay my board and tuition, wear good clothes and have a pocket full of money, and I am only 18 years old. I have been in the city for 10 years, and I have made a fortune. I have been in the city for 10 years, and I have made a fortune.

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TO WEAK MEN

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